

The basic issue in Netherlands New Guinea remains the right of the backward native Papuans to decide for themselves at some future time whether they want to be independent or become part of Indonesia. The Dutch, now willing to terminate their rule over the Papuans, recognize this right. But the Indonesians have not conceded it in unequivocal terms, although they have made vague references to self-determination.

Meanwhile, if Indonesia has any genuine intention of reaching a peaceful settlement she should halt her parachute probings on New Guinea. A reasonable solution, and one that is within reach, clearly requires a more peaceful atmosphere than exists at present.

Nearly a year ago we observed here that conditions for wayward adolescent girls (16 to 21 years old) who are in deep trouble with the law were a disgrace to the city. In recent months the situation has worsened. The plight of these girls, including many first offenders, inside the so-called House of Detention for Women is probably the city's greatest shame.

Twenty of the girls and women in the recent census were pregnant, locked up like all the rest in a narrow, airless cell. One pregnant woman of 32 was being held because she could not raise \$100 in cash for bail. A punitive visit to jail parties against the will of the city.

Justice Bernard Botwin, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court, has strongly disapproved such jail practices and urged the city to consider parole for women more than in detention. Inviting trial attorneys to the fore, he said that the women were "not dangerous" and that they should be released on bail and probation. He said that the city was "discriminating between a man and a woman in jail after a conviction or awaiting trial."

Like a parish.

There is a situation that should be taken into account by every New Yorker. The city's financial situation is not as good as it once was. The city's financial situation is not as good as it once was. The city's financial situation is not as good as it once was.

These girls in their teens, relatively few in number in terms of the wayward elements of the city, must get effective help on their problems now. An ethical tomorrow will require a different kind of help than that given them now.

It shows leaders who have been inefficient in leading the United States in the promotion of good government. Richard J. Childs celebrates his eightieth birthday with undiminished enthusiasm for the causes to which he has given many years of intelligent and vigorous service. We know him to our benefit here in New York City as a former president or chairman of some of our organizations as the City Club and the Citizens Union. The nation knows him for his campaign for the short ballot (to reduce the number of elective offices, while increasing the appointive and for the council-manager form of municipal government.

The move, with the times, took on judicial reform and fair representation of legislators came on recent sessions of national legislatures. A highly successful business executive, he made his mark continuously before and after retirement in the central if not dominant purpose. HS is a dramatist, but a down-to-earth, practical workman, who has seen many reforms come to pass that others thought visionary. At 80 he was not a young man; at 80 he remains one of the most active and energetic without official portfolio.

dist who also has the enviable distinction of having his name spelled backward as a perfectly good word in English. The who is a unit of electrical conductance, the opposite of an ohm, neither of which we shall attempt to define further here.

Professor Ohm also known for Ohm's Law
Faraday's (capitalized) Law
Legacy volts are equal to the product of amperes and ohms. B he is not the only eminent scientist who gave his name in multiple forms to the English language. Michael Faraday (1791-1867), the Englishman who developed the first dynamo and whose discovery of electromagnetic induction started the whole electrical industry, gave his name uncapitalized, to two words – Faraday, a unit of quantity of electricity (86,500 coulombs, to be exact), and the farad, a unit of electrical capacity. Capitalized, his name is used as an adjective for a host of expressions – Faraday cage, the Faraday effect, the Faraday tube, Faraday's disk and Faraday's Law.

Many other persons have left their names as a legacy to the language. Among them is the aforementioned Coulomb, which came from Charles Augustine de Coulomb (1736-1806). The henry, a unit of inductance (definition here), is named after Joseph Henry (1797-1878), the American; the angstrom unit, a measure of length, is named after Anders

of light, after Anders Jönas Åström (1814-78), the Swede; Joule, a unit of work, after James Prescott Joule (1818-78), the Englishman; the curie, a unit of measure of radium emanation, after Marie Curie, the transuranic Po. But not only scientists gave their names in this way to English.

Of us are familiar with the Bloomington named after Mrs. Anna Bloomington (1818-94); the sandwich, after John Earl of Sandwich (1718-90); and the cardigan, after the seventh Earl of Cardigan (1797-1868).

The most powerful scientific figure of his age, Albert Einstein (1879-1955), still has his capitalised ego in Einstein's Theory. Other scientists of today rest their minds on capitalised adjectives such as Van Allen belts, the Bohr vacuum, the microwave effect, although it must be admitted that the (uncapitalised) common unit of radiation named after Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen.

[illegible]

There are more seasons of the year
than four;
there is the time when Christ's
evangelists like Pentecost at the
marked door,
when the green shoot is with
in the stone

and the new bird is motionless in
the frozen sheet. Then nothing
denied
so much as moments that we wa-
ted
and, when they got here, could
call out even
We are window clocks hung up
their shelves
we find, on bases to match an
elegant face,
first gather and becomes an
ponderable stone.
We leave the greatest dignity
ourselves
covered with earth in this last po-
place.
We mark the same; we listen at
door.

sports well suited to the basic
requirements of the two branches
the Federal Government involved

Under this formula the House and the Senate would each support a watchdog committee of 10 members. The two would act separately in general, and jointly only when this was found desirable by both. The House group would cover the areas of Foreign Affairs, Armed Services and Appropriations, ranking majority members of the three and the ranking minority members. The Senate group would be formed of the chairmen of Foreign Relations, Armed Services, Appropriations, plus the ranking majority third ranking minority members. This would be a true joint committee that watchdogs A. E. C., would give control to party majority in each branch which currently is Democratic.

The product of this formula, the present make-up of these committees, would be two groups: the highest caliber and seniority Congress, with memberships proved discretion and great influence. In the nature of the assignment, these legislators would be restrained from passing on sensitive information to the other members of the committees from which they were recruited. But when these present committees are dealing with matters in which C. I. A. advisors are involved, they could have authoritative guidance now denied them. The beneficial effects of such major legislation are obvious.

chosen on the formula for discussion, only two members would encounter a problem of shuffling out of their present committee assignments. These two Senators Russell of Georgia and Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Russell, being currently chairman of Armed Services and ranking junior member of Appropriations would have a double eligibility service on the C. I. A. watch committee. So would Saltonstall, since he is the ranking minor member on both Appropriations and Armed Services.

The indicated solution would for Senators Byrd of Virginia, Stennis of Mississippi, who after Russell on Armed Services became its two majority members on the watchdog group. And Tennessee's choice would be between his two ranking minority members, making room thereby either Senator Young of North Carolina or Senator Smith of Maine.

[illegible]

either Senate combination, the House group which encountered no similar problem of selection would provide two C. I. A. watchdog committees of exceptional quality. And the sense of "mission" in the creation of such committees partly would be a shield against uninformed criticism that C. I. A. greatly needs, and a filter of information Congress should include in the public interest.

certain provisions of the bill. Unfortunately, the Governor failed to mention other provisions at least as important, such as the elimination of the requirement that a place be searched and the property to be seized be described with reasonable particularity and the authorization for the first time in the state of the seizure under a warrant of property constituting evidence of crime or tending to show the particular person committed the crime.

These are two of the three letters discussed in the exchange mentioned above.

Copies of the bill were not available until March 26, and the exchange was in such form that the chairman was not mentioned in the message could not be discovered without a comparison of the bill with then existing law. During the rush of the last days of the session it was next to impossible for legislators to make this comparison or for them to be aided by a committee of the bill by bar associations, labor groups and other interest groups.

Immediately after the introduction of the bill the New York Liberties Union communicated to the Governor and with leaders of the Legislature, requesting that the bill be withdrawn so that it might be adequately studied and debated. After the bill was passed the Governor was requested to veto it.

The law obviously was **h**as considered and passed under a **misapprehension**. It is **h**oped that the debate on the **l**aw will be continued in the **l**egislature and that a new bill **l**egislating this new enactment **l**aw introduced at the next session **l**egislature, and carefully **l**egislature in the light of the **l**egislature. It is urged that to make this **l**egislature the next Legislature and **l**egislature Governor adopt self-restraining **l**egislature which will prevent **l**egislature of importation and hasty **l**egislature of important changes in **l**egislature law.

VICTOR S. GETTING
Chairman, Board of Directors,
York City Liberties Union
New York, May 16, 1962.

To Admit Chinese Refugees

TOTAL EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: I have been shocked and grieved by the stories you have been publishing concerning the building of walls at Hong Kong to keep out refugees trying to escape from mainland China. I do not blame the Hong Kong Government, for small Crown Colony has absorbed as many penniless victims as possible. The blame lies in the inhumanity and inequalities of the free world.

How can we in the United States encourage the Chinese people, whom we profess to love, to resist Communist tyranny, and

Even the offer of the Thai Government to grant asylum to all refugees from Hong Kong does not vastly alter the problem for on that small island the number that can be absorbed is very limited.

Do we care more for our prejudices than for our historic ties as a friend of the persecuted downtrodden? Have not our rumormongers been robbed of their chief argument those who fear the cheap labor of the Chinese?

Congress should immediately move the limit on the Chinese migration quota of 100 a year, frankly declare that as far as Asians are concerned our desire

system, operative in this country so often in other decades—and, in some forms or several in all the advanced countries of the Western world—has not resulted in "corrupting character" and "undermining health."

It is inconceivable to me that the meeting of major hospital expenses in the years of retirement from a fund into which the individual has contributed for many years, could lead to a corrupting of character, or breakdown in health for the recipient. Far from leading to "dependency" as suggested by Dr. Barton, such a plan as this permits an elderly person to receive the hospital care he needs as a paid for and "earned" right. This is consistent with our way of doing things.

I am sure that there are many psychiatrists in this country who will heed Dr. Barton's urging to "take sides" on social issues. I do not expect that large numbers of them will recognize the "character corrupting" quality of the Social Security system which Dr. Barton sees there.

Most psychiatrists are in a position to form a quite different opinion

JAMES H. GRAVES, M. D.
Grosse Point, Mich., May 15, 1902

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:
I wish to correct an erroneous impression created, through no fault of The Times, by the story of May 16 reporting the City Council's action authorizing the transferability of so-called veterans' taxi medallions. The report stated that the "City Council was informed that the Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy does not object to it." Referring to passage of the bill.

The fact is that we took no position and so advised the office of the Mayor, the Vice Chairman of the Council and other legislative representatives by letters dated June 11 and July 1, 1961, and April 9 and May 1, of this year.

In our estimation, it was not and is not a police matter and does not affect our supervision of license taxicabs. Therefore, we refused repeated requests to comment on the proposal, stating that "the issue is not one that should be re-

As so indicated, then, the resolution of the issue to permit the transfer of ability of veterans' resolutions "is" matter addressed to basic property rights and equities and proper within the province of the legislative branch of the City of New York.

MICHAEL J. MURPHY,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

New York, May 18, 1962

You state (editorial May 16) that withholding of taxes on interest and dividends is the same as withholding on salaries and wages. Clearly such is not the case.

whereas the custom-styled amounts are based on the individual's actual status, which in turn is based on his known salary and his known number of dependents and other known factors. The case of Mr. A. may be entirely different from that of Mr. B.—yet in computing the withheld tax the circumstances of each will be taken into account.

On the other hand, the basis is arbitrarily 20 per cent. right across the board for every one, regardless of circumstances. How, then, can you possibly state the two types are similar? ELIOT H. SHAW.

New York, May 17, 1962.

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